

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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August 14th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 83, 4 p.m. 82; Humidity...77, 85.

August 14th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 81, 4 p.m. 85; Humidity...81, 80.

No. 8645

第一十月六年三統宣

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15 1911.

二拜禮 號五十月八年英港香

886 THE ARROW.
SINGAPORE CORN 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

The deaths have occurred of Josef Israels, the famous Dutch painter, Sir Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Tom Thomas, an old middleweight Welsh boxer.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT ASHORE.

BADLY DAMAGED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 14, 7.30 p.m.

The Italian battleship, the Sangiorgio, which was constructed at a cost of one million sterling, has gone ashore and is badly damaged by holes made in its side.

The guns have been hauled.

THE STRIKE.

STREET FIGHTING IN LIVERPOOL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

There has been street fighting in Liverpool in connection with the strike.

Six police and one hundred and twenty strikers have been injured.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 14, 6.30 p.m.

The health of His Holiness the Pope has somewhat improved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, August 14, 9.45 a.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, that he is much pleased to hear that the strike has ended. His Majesty congratulates the Board of Trade and trusts that all work will be resumed to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RIOTS AT LIVERPOOL.

London, August 14, 3.25 p.m.
The demonstrators at Liverpool consisted of all sections of transport workers.

Rioting was renewed early this morning. The police and men of the Warwickshire regiment cleared the streets.

Five public houses were wrecked and provision shops were looted, walls being torn down to supply missiles. The street lamps were extinguished and revolvers were fired.

RIOT ACT READ.

London, August 14, 2.35 p.m.
The chief magistrate read the Riot Act and battalions of the Warwickshires and Scots Greys were called out and lined up ready to fire.

This overawed the strikers, who scattered into the side streets where gunnilla fighting lasted until midnight.

The latest estimate is that 120 were injured, mostly police.

The hospitals were exceedingly busy attending to the injured. The rioters attempted to rush Lime Street Station. They broke down the gates but were driven back by the police, supported by firemen, who used the fire hose.

The station was converted into a temporary hospital.

The mob were most implacable. They stoned the ambulances and taxicabs, which were conveying the wounded police to the various hospitals.

One superintendent of police sustained a broken leg, and a policeman had his jaw broken.

A patrol of the Warwickshires was stationed from the roofs in Preston Street under the cover of darkness. Two soldiers were injured and had to be conveyed to hospital in an ambulance.

100,000 RAILWAY MEN OUT.

London, August 14, 2.35 p.m.

A meeting of 100,000 railwaymen on strike at Liverpool yesterday led to the fiercest

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

rioting in British strike annals. The police used their batons in dispersing a number of rowdies on the outskirts of the crowd outside St. George's Hall. This aroused the resentment of the demonstrators, who showered stones, bottles and blocks of wood at the police.

A regular pitched battle ensued on the steps leading to the Hall and in the Square below, the police repeatedly hewing a path through the mob.

The square was strewed with scores of bleeding forms.

The demonstrators resolutely stood their ground for an hour and the police were unable to clear the Square.

IN FAVOUR OF A NATIONAL STRIKE.

Durban, August 14, 8.20 p.m.
The railwaymen employed in Lancashire and at Swansea have passed a resolution in favour of a National Strike. All sections of the railwaymen employed in Scotland will also come out on strike.

MARKETS DEPRESSED.

Durban, August 14, 8.20 p.m.
The seriousness of the position has depressed the markets.

SUGGESTED INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Durban, August 14, 9.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour Member for Leicester, asked the question whether there would be an inquiry into the conduct of the police regarding the Liverpool riots. The question raised a storm of protest from the Opposition.

In reply, Mr. Churchill said there was no improvement in the serious position. Factories, warehouses and even private houses had been attacked. The police had been assaulted; consequently the government were of opinion that the police should have mili-

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

tary aid. (Opposition cheers.) He further said that the troops ordered out made up a total brigade of Infantry and two regiments of Cavalry. The disorder was begun by hooligans but undoubtedly many of the strikers had joined them. He emphasised that nothing would be done to weaken the authority of the police and that no inquiry would be made into any allegations till complete order had been restored.

MAGISTRATE STONED.

Durban, August 14, 10.30 p.m.
Sir Thomas Hughes, chairman of the Liverpool Licensing Bench, was stoned by the rioters, receiving an injury to his head.

The strikers this afternoon attacked a bread van, and looted and wrecked a public house.

The police and men of the Warwickshire regiment dispersed the strikers.

BIRKENHEAD DOCKERS ON STRIKE.

Durban, August 14, 10.30 p.m.
70,000 dockers at Birkenhead have come out on strike, and attacked the police.

Police reinforcements are being sent.

MORE TROOPS FOR LIVERPOOL.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.

A detachment of the Yorkshire regiment has arrived at Liverpool. A General takes over command of the City.

The magistrates have issued a call for twenty to forty men to volunteer as special constables. 5,000 cavalry and infantry are now under orders to proceed to Liverpool.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE FOR GLASGOW.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.
400 troops and 100 police will arrive in Glasgow to-night.

LIVERPOOL CASUALTIES.

London, Aug. 15, 7.20 a.m.
The casualties at Liverpool are now estimated to number 250. 60 arrests have been effected.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MERSEY MEN LOCKED OUT.

London, August 15, 7.20 a.m.
The shipowners have locked out the Mersey men owing to their refusal to resume work.

Although some hundreds will resume, between 20,000 and 30,000 men are involved.

THE POSITION IN LONDON.

London, August 15, 7.20 a.m.

The position in London is again of the gravest. Thousands of dockers have again come out on strike owing to the dismissal of certain of the late strikers by the Port of London Authority.

A general strike is feared unless there is an immediate settlement.

The men are also irritated at returning to work while the strike is still proceeding at Liverpool.

FACTORY GIRLS ON STRIKE.

London, August 15, 7.20 a.m.
14,900 factory girls have struck work at Bermondsey.

S. S. FIFESHIRE ASHORE.

THIRTY MISSING.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, August 14, 9.45 a.m.

Lloyd's agent at Aden telegraphs that the steamer Fifeshire, from Australia, is ashore at Guardafui.

The crew and seventy-five passengers were landed at Aden. Two boats and thirty occupants are missing.

THE VESSEL ABANDONED.

Durban, August 14, 3.55 p.m.
A later message from Aden says that the Fifeshire has been abandoned as she is now submerged. The steamer Dalhousie and the Italian vessel Voltorno are searching for the missing boats.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, August 14, 9.45 a.m.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is dead.

[Sir Samuel Walker was born in 1832, was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1855, became a Q.C. in 1872, and was Solicitor General from 1883 to 1885, when he became Attorney-General. He was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1892 to 1895. He then became Lord Justice of Appeal.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. E. BRODIE HOARE.

Durban, August 14, 3.55 p.m.
Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, formerly M.P. for Hampstead, has died as the result of a motor accident.

[Mr. Brodie Hoare was a director of Lloyd Bank and formerly a partner in Burnetts and Hoares Bank. He sat in the Commons from 1888 to 1902 as the conservative member for Hampstead.]

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

AGAINST TAFT'S ADVICE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] London, Aug. 14, 2.35 p.m.

A message from Washington reports that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have adopted, against the advice of President Taft, a motion by Senator Borah providing for the submission of all proposals for arbitration to the Senate instead of to the proposed joint committee with a view to blocking any attempt at concluding treaties with China and Japan.

THE POPE.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."] Durban, August 14, 3.55 p.m.
Although His Holiness the Pope is more cheerful his general condition remains unchanged.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE ABSCONDING TAOTAI.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Shanghai, Aug. 13.
It was several days after the disappearance of the ex-Taotai of Shanghai that the authorities heard of it. The Viceroy of Nanking, the Governor of Kiangsu, the present Taotai of Shanghai and the two Chinese deputies in the Mixed Court of Shanghai are trying their best to apprehend the absconding Taotai.

BIG CONFLAGRATION.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Hankow, Aug. 13.
A big conflagration occurred at Han-yang and considerable damage was done, both ashore and afloat. Several hundreds of people were burned to death.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANGHAI PLAGUE.

DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Shanghai, Aug. 13.
The sanitary officials while inspecting the scene of the outbreak of plague in the foreign concession in Shanghai created trouble which has resulted in diplomatic complications.

ABSCONDING TAOTAI.

TO BE ARRESTED.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Shanghai, Aug. 13.
H.E. Chang Yen Chun, the Viceroy of Nanking, and H.E. Ching Tak Chuen, the Governor of Kiangsu, have received private information that the ex-Taotai of Shanghai is hiding himself in Sai-yu and have consequently telegraphed to the Governor of Chekiang for the arrest of the fugitive.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

TELEGRAPH WIRES DAMAGED.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Peking, Aug. 14.
Yesterday telegraphic communication was interrupted in the Capital owing to the wires being damaged by the wind.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Peking, Aug. 14.
The Viceroy of Fukien will resign, and the present Viceroy of Canton will take his place. The present Viceroy of Nanking will come to Canton and his post will be filled by the Viceroy of Hupeh. H.E. Tuan Fang, the Director-General of Railways, will be appointed as Viceroy of Hupeh. These appointments will be officially confirmed in a few days.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

TO BE POSTPONED.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Peking, Aug. 14.
The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has memorialized the Throne that owing to the hot weather prevailing, His Excellency's tour to Kirin and Heilungkiang will be postponed until after the 8th moon.

TO ARREST THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

CO-OPERATION REQUESTED.

[THE "SHANGHAI" SERVICE.] Peking, Aug. 14.
After the disappearance of the ex-Taotai of Shanghai, the Viceroy of Nanking and the Governor of Kiangsu have telegraphed to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces asking their co-operation in bringing the fugitive to justice.

The Weather Forecast.



STEPMOTHER'S
CRUELTY

Boy Beaten with Poker

Mabel Harriett Thompson, aged thirty-eight, of Vanguard street, Deptford, was at London Sessions sentenced, to twelve months' hard labour for neglecting and ill-treating her stepson, aged eleven years. The boy's father, William Richard Thompson, aged forty-one, plasterer, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division. In sentencing the woman, Mr. Loveland said: "More inhuman treatment of a child I do not suppose has been known to this court."

Mr. Clarke Hall, prosecuting on behalf of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said it was alleged that the woman had beaten the boy on many occasions unmercifully with a steel poker, a stick, and a hair brush, and had banged his head against the wall. On Easter Sunday a neighbour in Friendly-street, Deptford, where the accused were then living, heard the boy's screams and rushed in. He saw the woman in the act of striking the boy. As soon as she saw the neighbour, who protested against her ill-treatment of the boy, the woman swore at him. There was little doubt that the woman ill-treated the lad, because she wished to get rid of him.

The Boy's Allegations

The boy, William Thompson, went into the box. After stating that his father was sometimes kind to him, he said that he had never known his stepmother to be kind to him since she married his father six years ago. He described how he spent last Easter Sunday. Among the acts which he alleged his stepmother committed on that day were: Banged his head against the wall. Struck him across the arm with a poker. Bit him on the arm.

Scattered his (the boy's) forehair. Went for father and knocked him into a chair because he interfered.

One day, the boy continued, his stepmother broke a brush by striking him across the arm with it, and on another occasion knocked him down, trod on him, and hit him on the head with his father's boot. "She used to hit me with anything she could get hold of," he said. "She hit me with the handle of a broom and with a stick. When I was having dinner she picked up a knife and cut my hand with it, and then rubbed pepper in the wound."

Sometimes, the lad said, he was given breakfast and sometimes not, and sometimes he went without breakfast and dinner. In order to buy food he once stole from his stepmother and a shilling and a sixpence from a neighbour. He had also taken food.

Knocked Down by a Blow

In cross-examination the boy admitted that he was not always truthful and had played truant from school. He did not like his stepmother, he confessed, with a sob, but he did not say all those serious things about her to get her into trouble.

Mr. Gregory Fisher (defending): I put it to you that when you took the money you bought chocolate?

The boy said that that was so, but not always. He never mentioned his injuries to his father.

John Richard Osborne, a boiler-maker, of Creek-road, Deptford, stated that he had seen the woman knock the boy down with her fist and beat him with a strap. "If he didn't move quick enough," remarked the witness, "he got a clout, and if he moved too quick he got a clout. (Laughter.) He got a severe thrashing because we gave him some dinner, and I heard the woman say, 'I'll learn you to go down there and get food. Don't you get enough here?'"

Woman's Denials

Mrs. Thompson went into the box and alleged that the boy was dishonest, untruthful, and sulky and refused to eat his breakfast or go to school. He had given her a lot of trouble and was cheeky to her, calling her a liar. She admitted striking him with a poker, after much provocation, but it was not her intention to hurt him severely. He used to steal food which she had put by

for a rainy day, and once, after taking a shilling, he wandered about all night. On one occasion, when it was alleged she had ill-treated him, he deliberately overturned a table with crockery on it and screamed. She did not touch him.

Cross-examined, she admitted cutting the boy's hand with a knife, but the affair was an accident. It was untrue that she rubbed pepper into the wound. The jury convicted the man of neglect and asked his lordship to deal leniently with him. The woman was found guilty both of neglect and ill-treating the child.

In passing sentence on the man Mr. Loveland said: "I am afraid your wife has been a terror to you and the boy."

BREAK IN THE DROUGHT.

Effect on the Fruit Crops.

A welcome promise of the break-up of the drought came last night, July 20, in Central London. About a quarter to nine an oppressive, humid atmosphere was slightly relieved by a fall of rain which, however, did not amount to more than a drizzle, and spent itself in five minutes.

The pavements and roadways were damped, but the hot atmosphere quickly absorbed the water, and within a quarter of an hour the streets resumed the parched look they have borne since the beginning of the month. The rainfall was much too slight for a measurement. It was, therefore, the twentieth day of the drought.

The effect of the drought on the fruit crops is thus described by our correspondents at the places mentioned:

Evansham.—Apples are not growing at all, and a very large proportion are falling. Those that remain will be small. Plums are suffering like apples. They are small and of a bad colour, and a very large number are falling. At the most favourable circumstances the fruit crop must be a failure.

Herefordshire.—Lack of moisture is causing thousands of apples to fall from the trees, and a short supply is a foregone conclusion. Pears are suffering in a similar way. Plums are affected in a marked degree, trees of splendid promise being now almost bare of fruit.

Maidstone.—Plums at one time promised to be an excellent crop in many parts of Kent, but the absence of rain is beginning to have its effect. Apples will probably suffer most from this cause. One large grower states that neither apples nor plums will be more than half a crop.

Melbourn and Meldreth (Cambridge).—In this fruit-growing district the plum crop, although better than last year, is a very poor one. Greengages are the principal crop, but are very short.

Triverton (Devon).—Apples are falling off the trees like dead leaves in autumn. Of pears there is just a sprinkling left. The plum crop is an absolute failure, and what fruit is on the trees is covered with insects and mildew.

Worcester.—The drought has reduced the apple and plum crops in the Worcester district by half. It is a very bad year for pears—indeed, there are none to speak of. Plums promised well early on, but they have suffered greatly from the heat. Vast quantities have yellowed quickly and fallen off the trees.

SOMERSET HOUSE CHIEF.

Sir Matthew Nathan's New Post.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., to be Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in the place of Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B., who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir M. Nathan has been Secretary of the Post Office only two years. Before that he was Governor of the Gold Coast, of Hongkong, and of Natal. He is not yet fifty. He began his career in the Army, served on the Nile, and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel. It must be rare for a soldier to become the chief tax-gatherer.

MR. ROOT-ON
RECIPROCITY.

The real friends of Reciprocity in the Senate are few, but among them must be counted Mr. Root, who delivered a weighty and at times impassioned plea on its behalf. The ex-Secretary of State based his advocacy on the broadest grounds of statesmanship. Declaring that he hoped that this was only the first step in the development of closer fiscal relations between the United States and Canada, he asserted that the removal of the tariff wall would bring the same blessings on both as freedom of trade had brought on the original 13 States of the Union. The attitude of the American Government toward the former overtures of the Dominion was branded as "stupid and idiotic." Now had come the time to shape the national policy so that the growth of power of each should contribute to the growth of power of the other.

When he considered what a mighty nation Canada was sure to become, when he considered the 3,000 miles of unprotected boundary line, when he considered the nations of Europe facing each other across battlements and ranks of steel, with suspicion and mistrust; and when he thought of the possibility that they might be robbed of the security in which they now lived by the growth of a powerful neighbour to the north, then, he confessed, consideration of the detail of the advantages and disadvantages of the measure before them paled into insignificance, as compared with the inauguration of a policy towards their growing neighbour which would render impossible a duplicate of the conditions in Europe.

The idea of Annexation.—The question of annexation had been mentioned. But, said the Senator:—

Let us dismiss from our minds any such idea. There may have been a time, generations ago, when such an idea might have received consideration. But Canada has become a nation and has the instinct and spirit of nationality. Her loyalty and love for the Mother Country will continue; her separate nationality will continue.

But for all that, the banners of trade should freely cross and recross the line, and if Reciprocity was to be defeated, let it be defeated at Ottawa rather than at Washington for the sake of the friendship which had kept the boundary unfortified.

Mr. Root defended the amendment of the House Bill with reference to paper pulp on the ground that it merely restored a provision of the original agreement which the House had altered thereby attempting to enact a separate piece of tariff revision under cover of the name of Reciprocity. He admitted that the amendment was doomed to defeat, however, and criticism of his attitude on this point may be left to the American Press, whose charges that he has been seeking to stab the Bill in the back are not wholly disinterested.

A NEW MARINER'S COMPASS.

A gyroscope compass which it is believed will revolutionise navigation has just been devised by a young French naval ensign named Lemaire, who quite recently obtained the degree of Doctor of Science from Paris University.

One of its chief advantages is to indicate the geographical north instead of the magnetic north shown by ordinary compasses. When it comes into use the calculations of variation and compensation will become superfluous, and the driving of a ship will become a far simpler matter. The new compass will be of particular use in battleships where the large quantity of steel affects the accuracy of the magnetic compasses.

SUFFRAGETTE DIVORCE.

Husband who was only a Biological Factor.

Dr. Lee Deforest, of wireless fame, has just filed his cross-petition for divorce against his wife, Norah Blatch Deforest, who is a daughter of the leader of the militant Suffragettes in the United States. Mr. Deforest's action has been begun in San Francisco with the object of profiting by the State law permitting divorce on the grounds of desertion and neglect, and is in reply to the separation suit started in New York by the wife.

Mr. Deforest, who is a civil engineer in the service of a well-known steel company, declares that he awoke after marriage to discover himself merely a biological factor in the family of an eminent Suffragette. He is quoted as declaring that when his infant daughter was born his militant mother-in-law gave him to understand that his presence in the family was no longer necessary. "She offered me \$1,000," he says, "for my rights and interest in the infant, but I insisted on retaining my interest without being controlled as if I were a baby."

The inventor attributes all his troubles to his mother-in-law, whose one object in life, he says, is to place her daughter on a sort of Suffragette throne.

OUR WAR SECRETS.

Severer Measures Against Spies.

The text of the new Official Secrets Bill, which drastically amends the Official Secrets Act of 1889 and introduces fresh and stringent precautions against espionage and attempts on railways, gas works, and electric light works in and before war, has just been published. It was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Haldane, Secretary for War. It is calculated to deal with such incidents as the recent alleged sketching of a Portsmouth fort by a German military officer.

The first clause provides that any person who "for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State" approaches or is in the neighbourhood of any "prohibited place," makes sketches, plans, models, or notes useful to an enemy, or obtains or communicates such information, shall be guilty of felony and be liable to penal servitude for not less than three or more than seven years. Under the Act of 1889 the offence was misdemeanour and the penalty not more than one year's hard labour, except where the offender was proved to have communicated the information or to have intended to communicate it to a foreign State. In that case the offence was felony, with a penalty of not less than five years' imprisonment or more than penal servitude for life.

Prohibited Places.—It is provided in the new Bill, though not in the old Act, that a person can be convicted "if from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State," and that such a purpose shall be presumed where a sketch is found to have been made or information to have been obtained without official sanction.

The third clause is of extreme importance, as it enables a Secretary of State to extend the term "prohibited place" to "any railway, road, way, or channel, or any place used for gas, water, or electricity works," or a wide variety of other places at which an enemy might strike in the event of war. This part of the Bill is not to be found in the 1889 Act, and the new departure. All shipbuilding yards and works where war material is manufactured under contract for the Government are comprised.

Prepaid
Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1. for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 13 minutes from Post-Office by electric cars; entrance 163, Wanchai Road. Apply at the house. [1280]

10 LET.—From 1st September to 31st December, 1911, FIRST Floor, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., BUILDINGS. Apply at the Bank. [1305]

FOR SALE at a moderate price 40 acres of land in the Colony suitable for chicken farming or raising pigs or cattle. Apply to—W. C. O. The "Hongkong Telegraph." [1311]

Auction

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Area in Square Yards	Area in Square Meters	Area in Square Decimeters
1	1.45	145,000	115	16,000	114,335

Hongkong, 12th Aug., 1911. [1312]

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st January, 1912, as set out hereunder:—

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of September, 1911, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farm enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1912.

The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The prices offered for the separate years should be framed on a sliding scale according to the number of coolies. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SIKET, GAMBLING and PAWNSHOPPING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GINN, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1912-1913 and 1914, are those specified below, viz:—

For every 8 lb. packet	\$0.14
" 4 " "	0.19
" 5 " "	0.24
" 6 " "	0.28
3 cwt. receptacle	1.450
1 tub	1.80

Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. [1219]

E.C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuator and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or franchises.

ALFRED BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th Aug., 1911. [1313]

Intimations

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

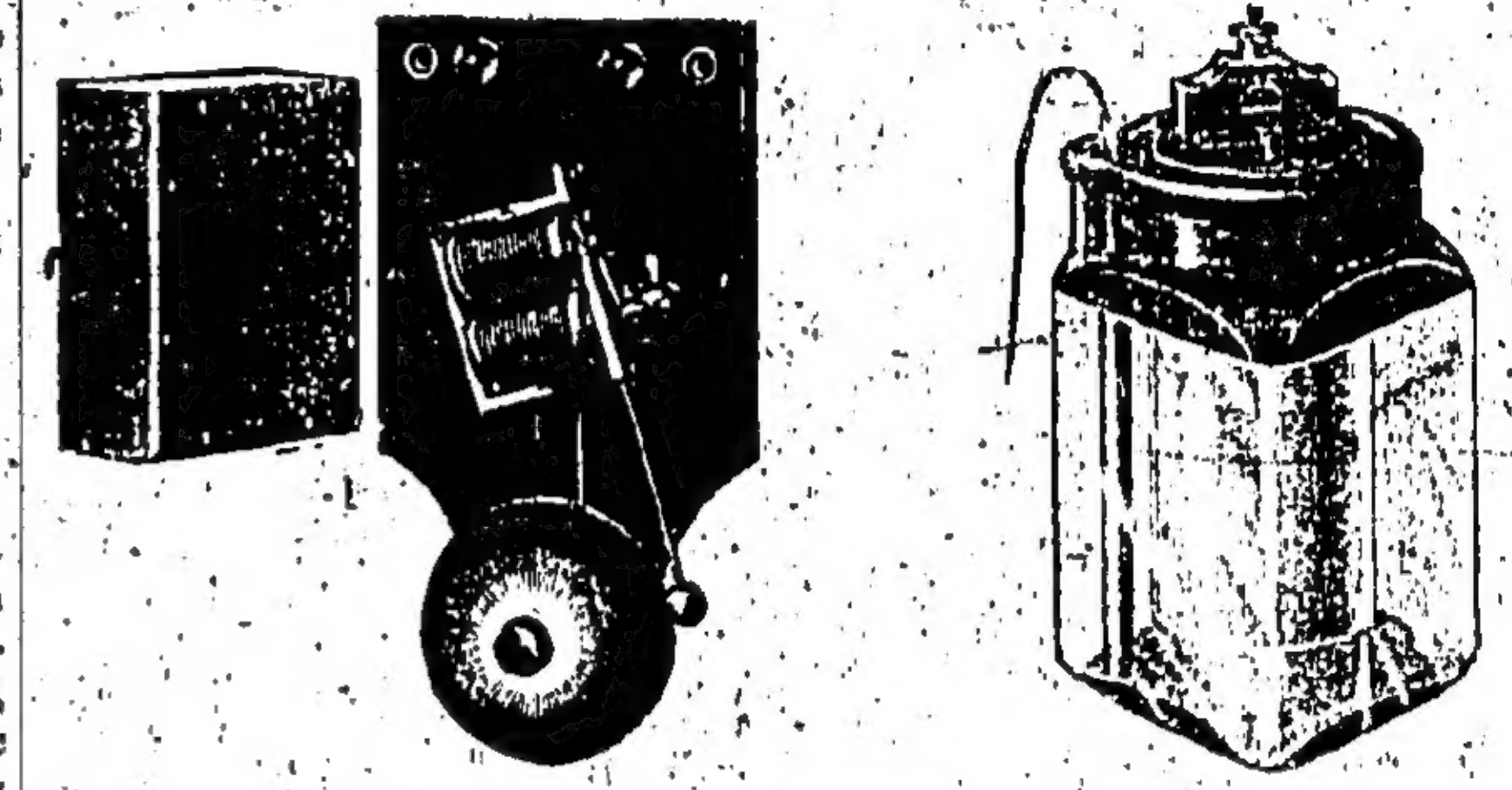
Telephone 518. 10, Des Vaux Rd., Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FREE.

Large Stocks of Fittings, Cables, Wires and Accessories held in Hongkong & Shanghai.

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RETAIL SUB-AGENTS: WM. C. JACK & CO., 14, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

1308]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, comprised of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikyo Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Rates	Shanghai (Steamer)	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Changchun (Russian Train)	Harbin (Russian Train)	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Fri.
\$40	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.				
Y14.95	1.60 p.m.	1.60 p.m.	1.60 p.m.	1.60 p.m.				
Y11.50	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05				
R 9.60	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30				
	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30				

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Rates	Harbin (Russian Train)	Changchun (Russian Train)	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)	Shanghai (Steamer)	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Fri.
R 9.60	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.				
Y11.50	8.25 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	8.25 p.m.				
Y14.95	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30				
Y40.00	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.				
	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25				
	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.				
	Noon	Noon	Noon	Noon				

Connecting at Harbin with State Express from Moscow.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

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Tel. Ad. "Manchu." Color: A.B.C. 5th Ed. A. & L. L. L.

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD. (Tel. Ad. "Mitsui.")

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
DRY GIN.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after 1st January, 1900, the rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

Daily—\$36 per annum.
Weekly—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1911.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT.

The outrage in Canton again calls attention to the bad state of affairs in that city, where the underground of unrest seems to be perpetually in motion, but now and then increasing in force, subsiding when the damage is done. There is no doubt whatever that some form of outbreak was contemplated for Sunday last. That day was the 19th day of the sixth moon, before which date the compatriots had been warned to flee the City. Now this points to only one thing, and that is that the last attempt on the life of Admiral Li was not the work of an isolated person, but the deed of someone who had an organisation of some sort at his back. The warning to the compatriots could only be translated by those actually in the know, for the characters used in the hand bill distributed, were such as a wine merchant would use and in fact on the face of it, conveyed the information that good wine was to be purchased for twenty cash per catty. That is what the characters meant and only those in the know would have appreciated the underlying warning. It is inconceivable that a single-handed assassin would have taken the trouble to warn all and sundry of approaching trouble unless some very strong common tie bound them together and we have no hesitation in saying that this was not a case of isolated assassination but an attempt by the instrument of an organisation to wreck vengeance on the servant for the wrongs that lay at the door of the government. Apparently the "anarchist" does not realise the futility of his methods. He cannot dream for one instant that because he kills one servant, that another will not be found to take his place. Had Admiral Li died, another would have taken his place, and the "anarchist" cause would have got "no farther." Rather the reverse, for Chinese are reasonable beings, and must deprecate violence as much as the European, more especially when the very futility of that violence, brings it down to the level of a display of childish impotency actuated by envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. The effect on Canton is probably the reverse to what was expected by the reactionaries. If they hoped to plunge the city into turmoil, if they expected that murder and pillage would immediately follow, they made a huge mistake. Latest telegrams say the city is quiet; the people have had enough of desperadoes and their malefactions and instead of wishing to fight the respectable people are displaying a timidity that more than anything else shows their aversion to those attempts, useless attempts to wreck the present governmental system. We are not concerned only with Canton; the question of Cantonese in Hongkong also deserves consideration. With the influx of refugees matters assume a serious aspect. These people are those who have profited by the published warning. We cannot say they are revolutionists, but in what direction are their sympathies placed? We would most certainly like to know, for we have shrewd suspicions on the matter. For instance, are the authorities aware that yesterday in Kennedy Town a thousand persons gathered to hear speeches from the opponents of China's governmental policy for nationalizing railways? Are they aware that one speaker wrote a letter in his own blood to impress the spectators with the earnestness of his support of the opposition? They ought to be, for it is surely significant that so large a body could gather and hear expressions of opposition to the schemes of a friendly government, and to witness impressive scenes of writing in blood. Now, this meeting could not have been held in China and we see no reason whatever why the "rag-tag and bobtail" of the Empire's refugees should look on Hongkong as a place where they can promulgate their schemes of opposition. We may keep open house for political refugees but surely while in our coasts they should be kept from using the right of asylum as a protection against the pains and penalties which would come if they were guilty of the same behaviour in their own country.

DAY BY DAY.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, as useless if it goes as when it stands.

An Awkward Predicament.
A blind Chinese, living at Bridges—St., reports that his clothing has been stolen by his foki.

Burglars.
On the night of the 13th instant, some one broke into No. 7 Connaught Road Central and stole a clock, binoculars and clothing to the value of \$50.

Body Found.
The body of a Chinese man, aged about 25, was found in Cross Street, and conveyed to the mortuary.

Garrison Orders.
Lieut. A. G. Paris, R.G.A., was placed under canvas at Mount Davis from 20th July, 1911, to 12th August, 1911, inclusive, while in charge of Armament Party.

Station leave has been granted to Capt. A. L. Barrett, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 17th to 26th August, 1911. Capt. F. L. D. Jarrid, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, from 17th to 26th August, 1911.

The following extract is taken from the "London Gazette," dated 14th July, 1911: Regular Forces.—Infantry—The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Stuart C. Taylor retires on retired pay. Dated 15th July, 1911.

Mess Meeting.
The usual monthly mess meeting will be held in the Garrison Sergeants' Mess at 7 p.m. tomorrow, 15th inst. All members not on duty to attend.

Command R.A.T.A.
A Committee Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 11.30 a.m. Chairman's Room, Scandal Point. Business: "Accounts of Command Concert, etc."

A Wireless Message.
The Yokohama Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of India, sent at midnight on Sunday, 13th August, when the vessel was 750 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Is it a Coincidence?
The proprietor of the French Store in Queen's Road, reports to the police that one of his boys has gone on holiday. He now finds that \$2,000 worth of goods is also missing.

Army News.
Second Lieutenant G. K. Butler and J. Poppy, King's Own Light Infantry, have been posted to the 1st Battalion, Hongkong. They have been attached to the 2nd Battalion for the past eight months.

Boatwoman's Loss.
Leung Ng, a boat woman, reports to the police that last night as her craft was lying off Jardine's Point a small, capsize, her craft. Her son aged 7 and daughter aged 5 were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Combining Businesses.
Yesterday afternoon, a man was fined \$1,000, by Mr. Wood, for running a lottery at Kwong La St. The house in question is a licensed postal house. The alternative sentence is three months' hard labour.

Thirsty England.
England during the past month suffered from a drought which lasted some considerable time. Fruit crops are practically spoiled and a failure seems inevitable. On July 20th it rained for five minutes. It was only a drizzle, yet according to a description on page three it was looked upon as the promise of the break up of the drought. The rainfall was immeasurable.

Naval News.
Captain C. F. Corbett, M.V.O., has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Flora on commissioning for further service with the China Squadron. Captain Corbett, who succeeded Captain John Nicolas, has spent in the fleet over thirty years, and attained his present rank four years ago. He commanded the cruiser Blake after his promotion to Captain's rank.

One case of plague was reported during the 24 hours ending noon today.

A wire announcing the death of Dr. Moreland was received in the Colony this morning. No further particulars have as yet been received.

Mr. Paul Hodgson, accompanied by Mrs. Hodgson, arrived today by the Japanese mail steamer Kama Maru. Mr. Hodgson has been at home on a holiday, during which time he has been married.

Guarding Official Secrets.
Lord Halsbury has introduced a bill in the House of Lords, amending the Official Secrets Act, which makes for drastic treatment of those who make sketches, of value to the enemy, of British fortifications. Details may be found on page three.

Stupid and Idiotic.
Dealing with the question of Reciprocity in the American Senate, Senator Root stigmatised the attitude of the States government to the former overtures of the Canadian government, as "stupid and idiotic." That and other remarks may be found in a report on page three.

Government Wins the Day.
If you take a period of twenty years, and reckon the revenue as amounting to \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000, you produce a capital value of \$2,000,000. And this House admits that it has some responsibility in regard to the suppression of this great revenue. You offered \$9,000 in 1910, \$12,000 in 1911, and \$12,000 in 1912. Therefore you are giving them a total sum of \$33,000 for the loss of a revenue which has been in existence for 70 years and which has oscillated between \$100,000 and \$200,000. From the method of taxation levied on the Colony the grant you nominally give is nullified by the way you collect your military contribution. You charge for military contribution 20 per cent of the gross revenue of the Colony. It is quite right and proper that people who enjoy our protection should pay something, but you take 20 per cent of the credit side of the Government account without looking at the debit side.

Lawn Bowls.
Mr. L. E. Bratt, the skip of the English team, has presented the members of the team representing Scotland, winners of the competition held recently, with a dainty silver spoon with a specially designed thistle surrounded by a wreath, emblematic of the "Land O' Cakes."

Death of a Well-known Chinese J. P.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Chang Shi Kai, J. P., the comprador of the Osaka Yusen Kaisha. The deceased gentleman was a member of the District Watch Committee for twenty years. His health was failing at the beginning of the year and he was obliged to return to his native country of Amoy, where he died some days ago.

Preserve Us from Stepmothers.
Mabel Harriet Thompson of Deepford has earned an unenviable notoriety by the statements added in the hearing of a charge of cruelty to her stepson—reported on page three. Among other things she is alleged to have cut the child's hand, purposely with a knife and then to have rubbed pepper in. She is "doing" three months in the second division.

A Biological Factor.
On page three will be found a report of one of the most peculiar cases that has ever come before a divorce court. The husband, who is claiming relief in the American courts, asserts that he has been treated merely as a biological factor in his family, and that directly the child was born he was told by his mother-in-law that his presence was no longer desired.

U. S. New Consulate.
The new and spacious quarters of the U. S. Consulate General at 13, 14 and 15 Whangpoo Road, were thrown open to public business, Shanghai, last Tuesday. The Stars and Stripes, which can now be seen from the Bund, was hoisted from the 101 foot flagstaff, facing the river at 8 a.m. The land office will be removed to the new quarters in a few days. The U. S. Court for China was also opened for business at the new premises.

New Official Appointments.
Mr. Kemp, who has been appointed Crown Solicitor on recently qualifying as an English barrister, arrived in the Colony today by the Kama Maru, accompanied by Mrs. Kemp. Mr. H. A. Nisbet, who will be the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, has also reached the Colony. It is rumoured, officially as well as privately, that Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, will be appointed Assistant Crown Solicitor.

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.

On the Colonial Estimates.
The object of my amendment is to draw attention to the inadequate compensation accorded to the Colony of Hongkong on account of the suppression of the Opium Revenue.

I do not propose to go into the merits or otherwise of the opium question, I only desire to call the attention of the House to the hardships inflicted owing to decisions of this House.

Revenue from opium has been a source of income ever since the place was taken, and is just as proper a source of income as drink, in fact, both drink and opium are things calling for Government control, and if a good stiff tax is laid on them the consumption tends to diminish. I wish to point out, that, in the position we are now considering, this House makes the laws and the Colony pays the bill. I am sure the House does not wish to have itself open to the charge of interfering injuriously with an unrepresented place.

The Revenue from opium a few years ago amounted to \$2,000,000 or \$2,000,000, now it is about \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000 and as the opium trade is doomed, it will shortly amount to nothing at all.

If you take a period of twenty years, and reckon the revenue as amounting to \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000, you produce a capital value of \$2,000,000. And this House admits that it has some responsibility in regard to the suppression of this great revenue. You offered \$9,000 in 1910, \$12,000 in 1911, and \$12,000 in 1912. Therefore you are giving them a total sum of \$33,000 for the loss of a revenue which has been in existence for 70 years and which has oscillated between \$100,000 and \$200,000. From the method of taxation levied on the Colony the grant you nominally give is nullified by the way you collect your military contribution. You charge for military contribution 20 per cent of the gross revenue of the Colony. It is quite right and proper that people who enjoy our protection should pay something, but you take 20 per cent of the credit side of the Government account without looking at the debit side.

There is one item I happened to come across in the Government Blue Book which I think must convince any man that a change is called for in the present system. It is that of the Post Office, for which the Colony received 400,000 dollars, but you will find that the Colony has to expend 450,000 to run the Post Office, therefore there is a loss of 50,000 dollars. I am sure the House will recognise that it is most unfair and unjustifiable to charge 80,000 dollars or \$8,000 on a department which is worked at a great loss already.

I am glad to see the Under Secretary for War present, for I know that he has taken an interest in this matter. He closed the opium divans. I admit they were somewhat unsightly places, but at any rate they were under the close supervision of the police. When the right hon. gentleman looked up the divans, he no doubt felt that he had done a good stroke of business; but it did not stop opium smoking. He took up the position rather of the sanitary engineer who proceeded to close up old cesspools before making new drains. What happened was, that the deleterious matter which used to be collected in these places leaked over the town and contaminated the whole locality. The opium smokers provided themselves with clubs, or they debauched themselves at home. At any rate the police who were very much overworked already, had to devote themselves to the suppression of illicit opium smoking, and the criminal population of which there are many, became very active; and assaults on the person, and burglaries increased to a most surprising and deplorable extent.

There is a difference between Hongkong and India in this matter of opium. India has been compensated by the enormous accession in the price of the raw article. Hongkong does not deal in the article at all. It merely exercises a benevolent supervision over the consumption of the noxious drug. The legislation of this House has forced upon Hongkong the creation of a preventive service, in addition to the new taxation. It has happened at a most inopportune time in the financial position of the Colony. Those who take an interest in Chinese railways know that in order to secure that the terminus of what will be the greatest trunk line in all China, the line between Hongkong and Peking, should be in British hands, the colony pledged its credit for \$1,000,000 to buy out the Belgians and provide that terminus. The colony has created its own railway as far as the British border, but owing to the want of through traffic at present has to face a large deficit of revenue. Further, it is a most inopportune moment for the colony, because its prosperity is distinctly on the down grade owing to the prohibitive tariffs, which the French, American and Japanese Governments have lately put on their trade with Hongkong. In fact, so much does it suffer from the shipping subsidies, and the navigation laws, of some of its neighbours, that it is a sad fact that a shipping company, which from its inception was a British enterprise, has recently had to transfer its steamers to American flag. It is a fair thing to compare the attitude which the Foreign Office adopts in its treatment of China with the attitude which the Colonial Office adopts in respect of Hongkong. The Foreign Office is most considerate to the Chinese in every possible way. Whereas when the Chinese come under the British flag, and reside in our colony their old time enjoyments are interfered with, and we make them pay for our moral experiments.

On the 9th May, the Secretary for the Colonies gave some details as to the military contributions of the Crown Colonies, and I should like to know upon what principle these contributions are arranged. Ceylon with a revenue of \$2,500,000, pays \$101,000 or about one twenty-fifth of its income; Hongkong with a revenue of \$11,000,000 pays \$120,000, or one-fifth of its income. Ceylon is prosperous; whereas at this moment the trade of Hongkong is being strangled by the hostile tariffs of its neighbours, and although the garrison of Hongkong is bigger than that of Ceylon it must be remembered, that Hongkong is a rendez-vous for troops and ships which go there for Imperial and not for local purposes. Yet it is the only place on the China coast which pays a farthing towards Imperial defence.

I should like next to draw attention to the moral side of this complex opium question. When you stop the trade with India you will not entirely stop the consumption of opium. By violent political action you cannot change human nature, and at this moment substitutes are taking the place of opium. Drink is being indulged in more freely; the consumption of morphine and things of that sort is on the increase; cocaine for the first time appeared on the list of imports for last year, and when unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council asked the Government to assist in stopping these evil things at the source, they were met with a refusal. The answer made amounted to this: "If we do not do the trade some one else will." I think it is a great pity we should protect the manufacture of these evil drugs. They are mostly made in Edinburgh, and shipped from London, yet this Government will not take any steps to exercise supervision at the source. If there were voters in the Colony to be conciliated, and seats in this House to be won, there would be much better treatment accorded to it than at the present moment. The highest ideal of Colonial administration should be to impart in the breasts of those at a distance, the feeling that their interests are as equally safeguarded as though they were close by, and I would suggest that the request of the unofficial members of the Council of Hongkong should be granted and the Government should accept an annual contribution of a million dollars. The present form of contribution has this very wrong effect. If there is an outbreak of plague and extra charges are incurred; if there is a typhoon and the Colony has to put its hand in its pocket for repairs, the present system of military contribution has this very evil effect, that

the greater the Colony's troubles the more profit you make from it, and you are really making a profit on matters in which you ought to treat it with every consideration. You are making a profit out of their misfortunes. The Colony at present is at a crisis of its development. It requires consideration, or you may have it on your hands as a permanent invalid.

I would plead for more consideration for Hongkong in regard to the opium question, because I am quite sure this House is able and willing to pay something towards any moral experiments it may choose to undertake.

I should like to say a word on another point—the appointment of Major Chancellor to the post of Governor of Mauritius. I approach this in a spirit of enquiry. I have no personal feeling in the matter at all. I have not the slightest doubt that the fortunate officer who has been pitched into the Governorship is a very able man, but at the same time I know a great many most deserving Colonial officials, and I know exactly how they feel in a matter of this sort.

It must be remembered that owing to the consolidation of South Africa four Governorships have been lost to the Colonial service, and now to this is added a fifth post. Those who know anything about Mauritius must know that the post of Governor is one which requires very great experience and most careful management. The financial position is bad and the place is full of racial trouble.

It seems to me that a position of that sort requires a man with a certain amount of Parliamentary experience, just the sort of experience that a Colonial Secretary acquires in his connection with the legislative council of his particular Colony, and Colonial Secretaries are naturally accustomed to deal with men of all races and all beliefs. You have men in the Colonial service who have entered by competitive examination, men who have come out on top, and have chosen Colonial appointments. To all these men it must be a very great disappointment to think that their services do not qualify them for positions of this nature.

Then from the military point of view, if you wanted a military Government as you did in 1886, why did you not appoint the General? Having appointed a junior officer you are putting the general in a somewhat invidious position where he has to salute a man very much junior to himself. It must be borne in mind that if this country were at war, and two steamers loaded with cement were dropped in the Suez Canal the position of Mauritius would be one all important as a strategic point. In peace the appointment of a junior military officer is a slight upon the Colonial Service, and you will inflict a slight upon the commanding officer if the New Governor is sent there for warlike purposes. It is a double-barrelled appointment which inflicts injuries on two services. Then if you are going outside the Colonial Service, how is it the Army gets all these appointments and the Navy none?

The officers of the Navy are second to none in this country. Our whole existence depends upon them. Here you have appointed a gentleman with the equivalent rank of a naval lieutenant of eight years' standing. What would be said if you suddenly appointed a naval lieutenant of eight years' standing to be Lieutenant-Governor of an Indian province? The Indian Civil Service would make its resentment so felt that I do not think you could hold it, and this House would be so staggered it would certainly ask questions about the matter. The thing that has happened in this particular Colonial appointment is analogous to that. I should like to appeal to the Colonial Office. I know the Right Hon. gentleman has only been there a short time, and he is tremendously occupied with the great questions which have been before him. But when gentlemen have spent their lives in the junior ranks of a service, it seems only fair that they should get some of the higher posts as they get on in life. It is only by giving them some encouragement of that sort, that you can hope for an efficient and contented service.

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THE CANTON BOMB
OUTRAGE.

ADMIRAL LI'S BRAVERY.

(Assailants' Many Attempts.)

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, August 14.

At 12.40 p.m. yesterday, while H.E. Admiral Li Chun was on his way to the City from the Naval Headquarters, he was attacked by anarchists near Sheung Moon Tai (South Gate). A bomb, thrown from the direction of a ship kept by a tailor named Yee Hing, dropped on His Excellency's chair. The bomb exploded with a loud noise. The air was filled with dust and smoke and everything was obscured from view. His Excellency was greatly alarmed and jumped out of his chair. At the same time His Excellency drew his revolver, and in each hand. With great presence of mind and courage, H.E. ordered his soldiers to open fire in the direction of the shop. By this time his chair had been badly smashed, and many of his bodyguards had fallen to the ground wounded by the bomb. The rest opened fire in the direction from which the bomb was thrown. The people in the streets near the scene of the outrage were panic-stricken and fled in all directions. Admiral Li Chun's son, who came out from his chair, went to a medicine shop opposite to the tailor's shop with the revolver in his hands and was led up to the roof by the shop people to hunt for the assassin who threw the bomb, but no trace of him could be found.

Soldiers on the Spot.
Field Marshal Lung Chui Kwong, hearing of the outrage, marched to the scene with the soldiers under his command. Admiral Li Chun then removed his long garment and asked to have his wounds dressed as he was wounded in his right hand and in his kidney. Aided by several of his bodyguards, Admiral Li Chun went to the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen, which is in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage.

The Tailor Arrested.
Soon after the arrest of the above assassin, the master of the tailor's shop was arrested by the soldiers. He was absent from the shop at the time of the outrage, but immediately returned on hearing of the disturbance. The people in the neighbourhood are convinced of the innocence of the unfortunate master and are thinking of sending a joint petition to the Viceroy for his release from custody. Should the petition be refused, the people have decided to go on strike by way of retaliation.

The Admiral's Condition.
On the return of Admiral Li Chun to his Yamen, H.E. the Viceroy, the civil and military officials and gentry went to enquire as to his condition. His Excellency, Admiral Li, was able to reply in person to their enquiries and to give his account of the affair to the Viceroy. Admiral Li told the Viceroy that although the bomb was thrown from the door of the tailor's shop, he was confident that the shop people along there were doing a legal trade and would not have harboured the anarchists. Ad-

miral Li also commented on the valour and bravery displayed by his bodyguard. The Viceroy then left the Admiral to return to his own Yamen, where he sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne reporting on the outrage. Afterwards His Excellency telegraphed to the military and civil officials throughout the province informing them of the affair, and stating that the city was quiet. His Excellency at the same time issued a proclamation for the information of the public advising the people to resume their business, and not to be alarmed or misled by rumours of unrest.

Three People Killed.
Owing to the excitement prevailing at the time and to the obscurity caused by the smoke and dust, it was difficult to find out the actual number of assassins. The scene of the outrage was a street of some width with available spaces for the hawkers to display their stalls. One report says that there were only two assassins. One of them was killed by Admiral Li himself, and the other was subsequently arrested. Up to the present the authorities have not been able to find out the exact number of the assassins. One of the assassins was alleged to have gone into the tailor's shop before the arrival of Admiral Li Chun. In order to avoid the suspicions of the shop people, he ordered a new suit and his measure was taken. As soon as His Excellency's chair passed the shop, the bomb came out from the direction of the shop. The force of the explosion was so great that the houses on both sides of the streets were shaken. One book seller, one fruit dealer and one pedestrian were killed by the bomb and a large number of women and children were more or less wounded.

Suspect Arrested.
Among the twenty bodyguards of His Excellency Admiral Li Chun, eight of them were slightly wounded. His Excellency's four chair coolies suffered the worst. One of them had his legs blown off. The assistance of the Red

Cross Society was sought and the wounded were removed for medical treatment. Very soon after the outrage a suspect was arrested by the police near the Temple of the "God of War" in Yuk Fong. Two bombs were found on his person, and he was dressed in foreign garb. The prisoner was chained up and placed in an open chair. He was escorted to the Army Headquarters by a police inspector. H.E. the Cant. Viceroy personally conducted the trial. The prisoner deposed that his name was Chan King Ngok and a native of Ha-Hing-Chow. He was educated in a school in Perak, and he entertained antagonistic feelings against all the officials. He averred that his object was to have them all assassinated.

Prisoner's Striking Admissions.

He returned to Canton at the end of the 3rd moon with the intention to murder Admiral Li Chun. When the accident happened to Mr. Ng Shik Wing, the official who had his leg blown off by a bomb in the Army Headquarters, the official was treated in the French Hospital and Admiral Li Chun had on several occasions visited the official in the hospital. Prisoner then pretended to become ill and was admitted to the hospital as an inmate in order to have a chance of murdering Admiral Li. Although he repeatedly saw Admiral Li in the hospital, he failed to find an opportunity for carrying out his plot. He was at last obliged to leave the hospital and waited his opportunities elsewhere. When Admiral Li went to Shan-tai district to clear out the bad characters, he disguised himself as a beggar and followed His Excellency. As His Excellency stayed on board the ship all the time, when he was in Shan-tai, he again failed. He said that he was at last successful, but the only regret was that he was not so fortunate as Wan Sung Chop, the assassin of the late Tartar General Lu-shi, who was able to carry out his mission so successfully.

The Admiral's Condition.

On the return of Admiral Li Chun to his Yamen, H.E. the Viceroy, the civil and military officials and gentry went to enquire as to his condition. His Excellency, Admiral Li, was able to reply in person to their enquiries and to give his account of the affair to the Viceroy. Admiral Li told the Viceroy that although the bomb was thrown from the door of the tailor's shop, he was confident that the shop people along there were doing a legal trade and would not have harboured the anarchists. Ad-

miral Li also commented on the valour and bravery displayed by his bodyguard. The Viceroy then left the Admiral to return to his own Yamen, where he sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne reporting on the outrage. Afterwards His Excellency telegraphed to the military and civil officials throughout the province informing them of the affair, and stating that the city was quiet. His Excellency at the same time issued a proclamation for the information of the public advising the people to resume their business, and not to be alarmed or misled by rumours of unrest.

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SATURDAY'S
GYMKHANA.**Prospect of the Meeting.**

After the glowing record of the third gymkhana of the season, there need be little wonder that the entries for next Saturday do not figure as long or as interesting as those for last month's meeting. Misfortune has had more to do with the curtailment of the list than any apathy on the part of stable owners. The enumeration of the long list of ponies that have been placed hors de combat by accident and otherwise will convince patrons of the turf that interest in the growing popularity of these monthly race meetings is not at all on the wane. No less than eight ponies are scratched for the present owing to breakdowns; they are:—Mombassa, Urgent, Fraile, Bantam, Caprice, Greyback, Dyllan, and Merry Scott.

After Tomahawk's consistent performance at the July meeting, he will go very hard with him and the owner if he does not maintain his grand old form, although here are whispers that he may not be in the same fettle at the week end. Dorado II. also looks as if a good long rest will not hurt him. Mustard, who will be an "also ran," has never recovered from his lameness.

There will be a fresh element of interest in the race for the gymkhana stakes because of the change in the jockeys. According to present arrangements, the probable starters and the jockeys for the event of the afternoon will be as follows:—

Lachine, Mr. Master.

Kerry, Mr. David or Mr. Hickman.

Favonius, Mr. Jervois.

Mr. Gegg will ride either Tomahawk or Glangarry.

Arcadian Chief, Mr. Seth.

Oil King, Owner.

Brushwood Bay, Owner.

Little is known of Glangarry

locally; he has come down from Shanghai and under Mr. Gegg's experienced training should be capable of rendering a good account of himself if he has the stamina in him. It is difficult to pick out the likely winner from among such a number of equally matched ponies. Either of the jockeys who will be riding Kerry is a fast pony in him; he will be certain to make the pace a hot one for Favonius, Arcadian Chief, and Lachine.

Appended are some of the times clocked on Saturday last:—

Lachine (Master), 3-4 mile 1.50, 31.

Glangarry (Gegg), 3-4 mile, 1.40; 31.

Kerry (David), 1 mile, 2.31; 32.

Tomahawk (Gegg), 1 mile, 2.22; 32.

Dasel (David), 1 mile, 2.20; 34.

Matchless Chief (Master), 1 mile, 2.26; 34.

Arcadian Chief (Boy), 1 mile, 2.24; 31.

Oil King (Boy), 1 mile, 2.10; 32.

Brushwood Bay (Monk), 1 mile, 2.13; 33.

Favonius, cantering.

It was the intention of both owners and jockeys to have some good training this morning, but the condition of the course did not permit of their doing it. The ground was knee deep in mud with the result that there were no fast gallops. The times given below must therefore be judged accordingly.

Lachine (Boy), 1 mile, 2.18; 31.

Matchless Chief (Boy), 3-4 mile, 1.40; 31.

Tomahawk (Gegg), 1 mile, 2.26; 33.

Glangarry (Boy), 1 mile, 2.25; 32.

Arcadian Chief (Boy), 1 mile, 2.26; 31.

Early Bird, (since re-named The Worm), 3-4 mile, 1.46; 30.

Dasel (Boy), 1 mile, 2.27, 34.

James (Gegg), 3-4 mile, 1.51; 31.

Highland King (Gegg), 1 mile, 2.24; 33.

O. B. (Seth), 1-2 mile, 1.7; 32.2-5.

Oil King (Owner), 3-4 mile, 1.42; 34.

Auchondolly (Owner), 3-4 mile, 1.40; 34.

Brushwood Bay (Monk), 1 mile, 2.17; 32.

Chibby (Boy), 1 mile, 2.17; 31.

RIDING BOY.

A DYING DEFENDANT.

Heavy Claims by Money-Lender.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Blagat Singh sued R. A. Rahman and S. R. Curreen, clerks at Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon's office, to recover the sum of \$300, being amount due on two promissory notes. Another writ was issued against the second defendant for the sum of \$503. Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants and the plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Shenton said that the documents in that action were bearer notes and he was unable to dispute the money, which was given to another person. After he consented to judgment, he asked that he should be allowed to put the defendant in the box to prove certain facts in mitigation of the debt with a view to instalments. Otherwise he would deny the debt and make the plaintiff prove his claims in the ordinary way. Unfortunately the first defendant was dying of rapid consumption, which Dr. Marriott was prepared to prove.

His Lordship—Do you appear for him?

Mr. Shenton—Yes, I accept service.

Defendant said that he received a salary of \$115 a month. He was paying \$15 a month by arrangement on another transaction. He had a wife and three children.

The first defendant was also a clerk at Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon's. He was suffering from consumption and had a wife and daughter. He (witness) believed the first defendant would die.

His Lordship—What instalment do you want?

Mr. Shenton—The most he can pay is \$10 a month.

His Lordship (to the defendant)—Why did you borrow this money?

Defendant—To pay shopkeepers in connection with the 5th moon festival.

His Lordship—Were they pressing you?

Defendant—Yes.

His Lordship—Why didn't you come to Court? When a person is willing to pay such exorbitant interest, it means he is borrowing the money for a gambling debt.

Defendant—Nobody can prove I've been gambling.

His Lordship—Then it's something else.

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—He was paying before \$15 a month. Why can't he pay that now?

Mr. Shenton—I believe, the other man was subscribing.

His Lordship—That isn't evidence.

Mr. Shenton—As a matter of fact the money was borrowed for another man in our office in connection with certain transactions. These men are only sureties.

His Lordship—They lent their credit?

Mr. Shenton—Yes.

His Lordship—Where's the other man?

Mr. Shenton—In Canton.

Plaintiff gave evidence, in the course of which he stated that he received interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

His Lordship (to Mr. Shenton)—There you are. Whom am I to believe? It's a case of one man's word against another's. At home it's different, as payments can be traced by the aid of cheques and so forth. Out here nothing can be done.

Mr. Shenton—They never give receipts.

His Lordship—Whom am I to believe?

Mr. Shenton—I suggest that your Lordship should believe my client, considering that the plaintiff is one of the landmarks of this Court. I don't call this an honest transaction. It's the same as in every other of its kind. It's a blood-sucking transaction pure and simple.

His Lordship—The best thing to do is to stop it.

Mr. Shenton—The Government is going to stop it. Unfortunately the transaction took place three months before the operation of the Ordinance came into force.

His Lordship—You mean that I am entitled to fix the rate of interest?

Mr. Shenton—Yes.

His Lordship—At 8 per cent. it comes to 96 per cent. annually. They will be quite satisfied with that, I suppose. That's the rate existing in the market.

Mr. Shenton—That's what they got and more than that.

After further argument, His Lordship made an order for \$10 instalments on each promissory note payable monthly jointly and severally, to be increased by \$15 at the end of five months, with liberty to apply for a writ of foreign attachment against Chun Yun Ting, the actual borrower of the \$500 in the second claim; and who is now in Canton.

A PLEASANT LITTLE TEA PARTY.

A tea party was held at noon yesterday in the Tung Tien Hotel, in honour of Pak Hin and Kong Wun Sun, two representatives of the Sze-chuan Protection of Railway Society. Over a thousand, including both men and women, were present to meet the guests. Speeches were delivered by the two representatives. Tsung Pak Hoi, a native of Kiangling Chow, presided. The object of the meeting was to welcome the two representatives, and the main points of the speech were to raise opposition against the government in the scheme for the nationalization of railways, and to ask the people of Hanan, Hupoh, Canton and Sze-chuan to form a union to prevent the government from carrying out their scheme.

At the conclusion of the speeches Pak Hin, the representative for Sze-chuan, cut one of his fingers and with the blood that issued therefrom wrote a letter in order to impress the Cantonese in Hongkong. The vice chairman, Li Huk Tong, who is well-known in Hongkong, said that Wong Wong Po was the promoter of the Society for the Protection of Railways in Hongkong. He had subscribed \$100 towards the funds of the society. The speaker asked that those present would also do their best to support the scheme. A photograph of a group was then taken, tea was served and the company dispersed at 3.30 p.m.

THE NEW CIRCUS.

The artists of the above mammoth show, opening at Causeway Bay to-morrow night, arrived by the S.S. Yarra yesterday. If our readers will kindly refer to our advertising columns, they will find a detailed list of the several artists and their respective work in the arena. We hope that the management of the Hippodrome Circus will receive the hearty support of the Hongkong public for its enterprising venture, and we can safely add that every visitor to the Causeway Bay Matched will go away, after the opening performance, well satisfied with the bill of fare presented to them. During the remainder of the season in Hongkong repeated changes of programmes will be given by the new artists, and none but the new arrivals will appear on the opening night. Borowsky and his magnificent Hungarian entire horses are alone well worth a visit to the Circus. The horses are the best we have seen in the colony. Seats can now be booked at the Robinson Piano Company.

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GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

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To-night! To-night!

GRAND LAUGHTER PROGRAMME

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These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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"SUVERIC"	11,900	F. Cowley	August 31st.
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The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Wilkes at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient judgement offers.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000 TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawata, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug. at 6 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 13th Aug. Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE.	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KRELONG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMODA & YOKOHAMA.	YANABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomijima, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 1 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 6,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	KAMO MARU, Capt. Sommer, Tons 3,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Tanaka, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug.
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MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	"TAIYUAN"	18th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHEI"	19th " Night.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	22nd " 8 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAI FONG"	22nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	24th " 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	25th " 4 p.m.

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N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

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S.S. "Silesia" 29th Sept.
S.S. "Brigandina" 24th Aug.
S.S. "Ambrisa" 1st Sept.
S.S. "Albia" 15th Sept.
S.S. "Pruessen" 22nd Sept.

For Hamburg & Hamburg:
S.S. "Silesia" 22nd Aug.
S.S. "Brigandina" 24th Aug.
S.S. "Ambrisa" 1st Sept.
S.S. "Albia" 15th Sept.
S.S. "Pruessen" 22nd Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1911.

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COMMERCIAL.

METAL TRADE REVIEW.

Tin

The following is contained in the "Globe's" weekly review of the metal trade:—Last week closed at £195 cash, £100 three months. This week closed at £195 cash, £188 15s. three months. The turnover for the week was small—1,075 tons.

Nothing of the usual sensational character has happened since our last. The completion of the statistical position at the end of June was disappointing, owing to the fact that the recent "squeeze" conditions had attracted metal to London, and had, at the same time, restricted deliveries to consumers. Compared with 1910, the second quarter of 1911 shows a distinct change, but the conditions were so different that past history is of doubtful value. In 1910 the deliveries were excessive, due to the excitement in America caused by the prospect of increased railroad freights, and having the effect of causing holders to transfer their stocks to the interior before the increased rates could take effect, while this year circumstances had created an entirely opposite effect. In 1910 supplies were 4,000 tons below deliveries, this year supplies are only 800 tons below.

For the reasons already given, the results, based on entirely different situations, cannot be of much avail, and hasty conclusions cannot be formed therefrom. Generally, one sees supplies increasing to the extent of nearly 3,000 tons in the half-year, but as soon as the trade gets accustomed to the current level of prices, it seems more than likely that consumption will increase by a somewhat larger extent.

The Syndicate still holds its own, and a moderate backwardation exists. America has already taken this month from London more than in the whole of either of the two preceding months, and this assists the control parties, but consumers all the world over seem inclined to adopt a "hand to mouth" policy, and though this is not helpful to prices, yet it makes it perfectly clear that the whole of the stock are in the visible supply, which was not the case at this time last year.

In the East a very small business was done. The quantity sold amounts to 500 tons. 1st and 3rd July, 100 tons at £191 10s. c.i.f. 4th July, 50 tons at £190 12s. c.i.f. 5th July, 225 tons at £190 c.i.f. 6th July, nil. 7th July, 125 tons at £191 c.i.f.

Copper.

Last week closed at £57 1s. 3d. cash, £57 12s. 6d. three months. This week closed at £56 15s. cash, £57 6s. 3d. three months. The quantity which changed hands during the week was small—4,800 tons.

The fortnightly figures published June 30 showed a decrease in European visible supply of only 394 tons, and the deliveries for the whole month of June of 36,517 tons were less than those to which the trade has become accustomed. Perhaps they caused the slight easiness, but otherwise the keen desire on the part of producers to take orders at the equivalent price of Standard had something to do with it. Politics were another disturbing factor, for political unrest usually means financial inconvenience; but, after all, the price has not shed much of its lustre, for there was pronounced buying by one of the leading houses.

The American figures for June, now due, may have a beneficial effect, but reports as to the state of trade in the U.S.A. are somewhat at variance. A quiet summer may, it is hoped, be a forecast of a booming autumn, for animated and sustained movements usually begin in the fall of the year. Statistical results must, however, play their part so long as the visible supply is large enough for all other features to be subservient to its importance.

For further particulars, apply to—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

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LOG BOOK.

Second Hand Ships.

It has been urged on several occasions, say "The Siren," that a maritime nation would eventually be a gainer by becoming the purchaser of second-hand ships and sending them to the scrap-heap. Perhaps those who believe in this method might have their views accelerated by a study of the recent entry of Norway into the whaling industry of the Southern Ocean. Norwegian investors have thoroughly thought out a plan of campaign—based on the ready acquisition of second-hand British sailing vessels and steamers—which is said to have been so far successful with respect to the capture of Southern Ocean whales. Old methods are altogether discarded by Scandinavia in her attack on the whaling fastnesses in the vicinity of Kerguelen Island, the South Shetlands, South-East Africa and the West Coast of South America. The task of locating and capturing whales is allotted to specially fitted vessels of this fleet; other hulls serve as store-ships in ports of the far South; another section brings the whale-oil and other products to European ports; and, close to the whaling grounds in convenient harbours, are stations engaged in converting the dead whales into marketable commodities. The United Kingdom is following suit, in a measure. The Tyndale firm of R. Ivin and Sons have commenced operations with a tentative fleet of three whalers, one floating factory for extracting the oil and making guano, and an oil carrier. Presumably, this fleet will soon be working in the Southern Ocean, although, perhaps, closer to Africa than most of the Norwegians. So far as England and America are concerned, the whaling industry has long been but a memory of a glorious name.

P. & O. New Steamers.

The new steamers of the "N" class now building at Greenock for the P. & O. Company are to be named Netley and Nankin. These vessels are intended for the company's intermediate passenger services to Calcutta, China and Japan.

Death of Captain T. Spedding.

It is with the very deepest regret we have to record the death of Captain T. Spedding, which occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital on the morning of August 10 from heart and kidney troubles. Deceased was a native of Wiltshire, but had spent many years on the coast of New Zealand before coming to China. He was employed for over twelve years in the China Merchants' and was in command of the Irene just previous to his death. He was fifty-seven years of age and leaves behind a wife and married daughter, to whom our greatest sympathy is extended. The flags of the various China Merchants' vessels in port were half-masted on the request of Captain P. A. Miller, the Manager of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

CHINA PURCHASES AMERICAN STEAMERS.

The report that China is considering the establishment of a merchant marine by subsidizing vessels belonging to the Dollar Steamship Company was confirmed on July 6 by Stanley Dollar of the company. Negotiations are under way, he said, by which four of the Dollar steamers are to fly the Chinese flag and be manned entirely by Chinese. Those vessels are the Robert Dollar, now being completed in Glasgow; the M. S. Dollar, the Hazel Dollar, and the Bossie Dollar, already in service. Although announcement is expected from Peking at any time, the formal change will not be made until September. Capt. Dollar is interested in iron mines in China, and will leave on a trip to Peking this month.

Announcements

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR.

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 15 min.
6.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

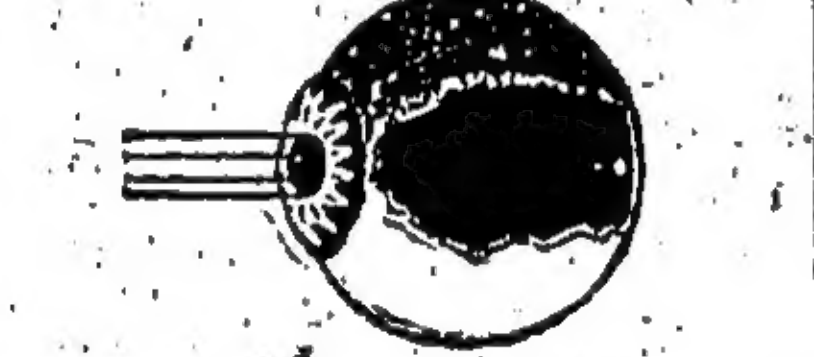
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.
No charge for testing sight.
Repairs of all descriptions made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,
14, D'Aguiar Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [41]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. Barchin	17th Aug.	
	DELTA	About	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. E. P. Martin	31st Aug.	
LONDON, VIA	DEVANHA	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF	Capt. H. Powell	19th Aug.	Advertisement.
CALL			
LONDON & AFRICA	NORR	About	Freight and Passage.
WERP'S STORE	Capt. G. Phillips	28th Aug.	
PERAKO, CINDO			
PORT SAID AND	SOCOTRA	About	Freight only.
MADEIRA	G. J. Goldwell	6th Sept.	
SHANGHAI	SUNDA	About	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.	24th Aug.	
& YOKOHAMA			

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

KUDAT & SANDA- "BORNEO" 5,050 Middle of
KAN Capt. F. Seubill August.KOBE & YOKOHAMA "CORONA" About TUES-
Capt. L. Klingst. 6,750 DAY, 22nd Aug.SHANGHAI, TSING- "HULON" 16,900 About WEDNES-
TAU, KOBE DAY, 23rd Aug.
& YOKOHAMA Capt. H. Forster.NAPLES, GENOA, "KYMOT" 17,000 WEDNESDAY,
ALGIER, GIBRALTAR SOUTHAMP- 23rd August,
TON, ANTWERP and at Noon.
HAMBURG Capt. L. Munn.

All the steamers of the Imperial Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Teletoken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1911. [7]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUTTERFLIES,

4a, Praya East.

"GREGGIAN" 39, Tie Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, Praya East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS.

East corner of Observation

Place. The Tram stop at the

door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS

adjoining the new Seamen's

Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.

LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [156]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL

STRAZ.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND

INVESTMENT & AGENCY

COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [41]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

FORGEWELTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTORS,

TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all

Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work

Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools

installed throughout the Works.

—50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWELTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTORS, TIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

—50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK
787 ft. by 88 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
putting ships with most efficient results

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout
the Sheds Ranging up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

Shipping-Steamingers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Rorts.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Haitan ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 4 p.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS

valid for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Fookchow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

[57]

Consignees.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON

WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, LTD.,

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underwriter on or

before the 8th prox. or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

14th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1306]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONG-

KONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having

arrived, Consignees of Cargo are

hereby notified to send in their Bills of

Lading for countersignature, and to

take immediate delivery of Cargo from

alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRI-

DAY, the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.,

will be landed at Consignees' risk and

expense and delivery must then be taken

from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be

effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the

Goods have left the Steamer or

Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th

inst., afternoon will be subject to rent

and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged

Cargo to be left on board or godown

and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before

MONDAY, the 14th inst., otherwise

they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [368]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are

hereby informed that their Goods, with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and

Valuables, are being landed and stored

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,

and West Point Godowns, whence

delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

goods remaining undelivered after the

16th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

16th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the

19th of August, 1911, or they will not

be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO:

Ex s.s. "Pondo" from Zanzibar via

Aden.

Transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Aug., 1911. [7]

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SIKH" (Sailing on or

about 16th Aug.)

For Freight and further information,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1280]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIEN-TSIN LINE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWANGPING"

will be despatched for Tientsin Bund,

with liberty to call at intermediate ports,

about middle of August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

CHINESE ENGINEERING

AND MINING CO., LTD.,

16, Alexandra Buildings,

or

CHANG FAT YUEN,

802, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [1286]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

TEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this for Bombay, &c., on SATUR-

DAY, the 19th August, 1911, at

Noon, taking passengers and Cargo

for the above ports in connection with

the Company's s

